

LANDCORP – LATITUDE 32 VARIOUS LOTS ASHLEY AND SAYER ROADS, HOPE VALLEY, WA

EPBC REFERRAL

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PGV
ENVIRONMENTAL

Referral of proposed action

Project title: LandCorp - Latitude 32
Various Lots Ashley and Sayer Road, Hope Valley, WA

1 Summary of proposed action

1.1 Short description

The Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Project (commonly known as Latitude 32) consists of approximately 1400 hectares of land, located south of the Perth Central Business District (Attachment 1). Latitude 32 has largely been cleared of native vegetation and is being redeveloped for General and Light Industry land uses. In accordance with the Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Project Master Plan (2015) (Master Plan), the site has been divided into six Development Areas.

The area subject to this Referral, consists of Lots 22-25, 127-128 and 800 Ashley Road and Lots 102-104 and 92 Sayer Road (Referral Area). These lots are located in the northern section of Development Area 3 and are identified in Attachment 2 as Referral Areas 1-4 (black dashed line). The Lots are owned by LandCorp and will be developed in accordance with General and Light Industry Uses under the Master Plan and Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan (Attachment 2). The remaining lots in Development Area 3 have various land owners.

The Referral Area is recognised as a highest priority basic raw material source in the Draft Action Plan D - Basic Raw Materials (BRM) and identified as Industrial Class of Action in Draft Action Plan A – Urban and Industrial under the Draft Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 Million (Growth Plans) that is being undertaken by the Western Australian Government under Part 10 of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The proposal is therefore consistent with the Draft Growth Plans.

The Referral Area contains remnant native vegetation, of which 20.45ha is considered Black Cockatoo habitat. The proposed action is to clear 20.45ha of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat which includes 137 potential nesting trees, eight of which contain spouts or hollows.

1.2 **Latitude and longitude** See Attachment 3

1.3 Locality and property description

The Referral Area is located in the City of Kwinana approximately 26km south of the Perth Central Business District and 5km east of the City of Kwinana town centre (Attachment 1).

The Referral Area contains remnant native vegetation and cleared pasture. Previous land use has included semi-rural uses, horticultural industry and poultry farming.

1.4 **Size of the development footprint or work area (hectares)** The Referral Area is 32.03ha in total.
The area of each Lot and extent of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat is provided at Attachment 3.

1.5 **Street address of the site** The street address for the Referral Area is:

- Lots 22-25, 127-128 and 800 Ashley Road; and
 - Lots 102-104 and 92 Sayer Road, Hope Valley.
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1.6 **Lot description**
As above

1.7	Local Government Area and Council contact (if known) The Referral Area is in the City of Kwinana. The contact officer is Brenton Scambler (Coordinator Statutory Planning).		
1.8	Time frame The project will commence as soon as the relevant planning and environmental approvals are in place.		
1.9	Alternatives to proposed action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, you must also complete section 2.2
1.10	Alternative time frames etc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, you must also complete Section 2.3. For each alternative, location, time frame, or activity identified, you must also complete details in Sections 1.2-1.9, 2.4-2.7 and 3.3 (where relevant).
1.11	State assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, you must also complete Section 2.5
1.12	Component of larger action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, you must also complete Section 2.7
1.13	Related actions/proposals	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, provide details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPBC Referral 2014/7261 105 Sayer Road – Approval not required • EPBC Referral 2014/7328 Lot 64 Ashley Road – Approval not required
1.14	Australian Government funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, provide details:
1.15	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, you must also complete Section 3.1 (h), 3.2 (e)

2 Detailed description of proposed action

2.1 Description of proposed action

The proposed action is the clearing of 20.45ha of native vegetation including 137 potential Black Cockatoo nesting trees from the Referral Area to enable development in accordance with the Master Plan and the Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan (Attachment 2).

2.2 Alternatives to taking the proposed action

The Referral Area provides for General and Light Industry Uses under the Master Plan. The Referral Area is part of the larger Latitude 32 Redevelopment Project which is governed by the *Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000* (The Act).

The Master Plan and subsequent Structure Plans have been prepared in accordance with the Act and there are no alternatives in taking the proposed action.

2.3 Alternative locations, time frames or activities that form part of the referred action

Not Applicable

2.4 Context, planning framework and state/local government requirements

The development of Latitude 32 is governed by a complex planning framework established over many years which provides a broad direction as to how the Latitude 32 Industrial Area should be planned and developed.

The initial steps that led to the establishment of Latitude 32 date back to 1999 when the then Ministry for Planning completed the Fremantle – Rockingham Industrial Regional Area Strategy (FRIARS). This strategy set the broad strategic land use planning direction for the Fremantle to Rockingham region for the next 20-25 years. The strategy was put in place to resolve land use conflicts between heavy industry at Kwinana and residential and rural residential areas that were located within the area bound by the Kwinana Environmental Protection Policy Air Quality Buffer. The main outcome of FRIARS was the recommendation for major land use change at Hope Valley and Wattleup, where the existing rural and residential areas were identified as future light and general industrial precincts which would protect and provide a land-use transition buffer to heavy industry at Kwinana.

The *Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Act 2000* was passed by the Western Australian Parliament in 2000. The Act defined an area of 1426 hectares in and around the Hope Valley and Wattleup town sites for future industrial development. The Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) and local town planning schemes of Cockburn and Kwinana were repealed within the Redevelopment Area, and planning control powers transferred to the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC).

The Master Plan was approved by the WAPC in 2004 as the planning scheme to guide redevelopment of Latitude 32. The Master Plan divides the area into 12 Development Areas, and provides a statutory planning framework to control land use and development in the area. This includes the requirement to prepare structure plans over the Master Plan's Development Areas prior to development commencing.

The Referral area is in Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan area. The Structure Plan has been prepared to guide the subdivision and development in accordance with its "General and Light Industrial" zoning under the Master Plan. The Structure Plan and technical reports were advertised for public comment for a three month period.

The Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan was unconditionally approved by the WAPC on 8 October 2015 (Attachment 5).

2.5 Environmental impact assessments under Commonwealth, state or territory legislation

The Master Plan was formally assessed by the Western Australian Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under section 48A of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* (EP Act) in February 2003. The EPA reported its advice and recommendations to the Minister for the Environment in Bulletin 1133. Subsequently, the Minister for the Environment granted environmental approval and issued Ministerial Statement 667 in November 2004.

In accordance with Ministerial Statement 667, a Biodiversity Strategy (LandCorp, 2007) was prepared and supported by the EPA and endorsed by the Department of Planning in 2008. The Biodiversity Strategy was reviewed in 2014 and the key outcomes of the Biodiversity Strategy Review (2015) reflect the current environmental and localised structure planning for Latitude 32. The Referral Area was not identified in the Biodiversity Strategy Review for retention.

During the structure planning process for Development Area 3 a Black Cockatoo Assessment (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2013) and environmental assessment were undertaken in 2013. The Structure Plan was prepared in consideration of the Biodiversity Strategy Review and environmental studies.

The Development Area 3 Structure Plan was included in Amendment 9 to the Master Plan and was referred by LandCorp/WAPC to the EPA under section 48A of the EP Act. The EPA considered that the proposed scheme amendment should not be assessed under Part IV Division 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) but provided advice and recommendations on 23 December 2013 (Attachment 5).

2.6 Public consultation (including with Indigenous stakeholders)

The section 48A assessment of the Master Plan was subject to statutory public comment periods.

The Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan and technical documents were subject to statutory public comment periods in 2013.

There are no heritage sites listed under the Department of Aboriginal Affairs Heritage Enquiry System as occurring on the site. An indigenous heritage survey undertaken as part of the Development Area 3 Local Structure Plan process (TPG, 2013) confirmed that there were no heritage sites.

2.7 A staged development or component of a larger project

The Referral Area will be developed for General and Light Industry purposes and is part of the overall Latitude 32 re-development project.

The industrial project will be staged over a number of years and has a number of different land owners who are responsible for their own landholdings. This referral relates to LandCorp's landholdings only.

3 Description of environment & likely impacts

3.1 Matters of national environmental significance

3.1 (a) World Heritage Properties

There are no World Heritage Properties located on or near the Referral Area.

Description

Not Applicable

Nature and extent of likely impact

Not Applicable

3.1 (b) National Heritage Places

There are no National Heritage Places located on or near the Referral Area.

Description

Not Applicable

Nature and extent of likely impact

Not Applicable

3.1 (c) Wetlands of International Importance (declared Ramsar wetlands)

There are two wetlands of International Importance located 10km and 40-50km from the Referral Area.

Description

The Ramsar listed Thomson's and Forrestdale Lake wetlands are located 3-10km to the north and east of the Referral Area, respectively. There are no direct surface drainage lines connecting the Referral Area to the wetlands and groundwater flow direction from the Referral Area is westward away from the wetlands.

The Peel-Yalgorup System is located 40-50km to the south of the Referral Area. There are no direct surface drainage lines connecting the Referral Area to the wetlands and groundwater flow direction from the Referral Area is westward away from the Peel-Yalgorup System.

Nature and extent of likely impact

Development of the Referral Area will not directly or indirectly impact any Wetlands of International Significance

3.1 (d) Listed threatened species and ecological communities

A search of the EPBC Act Protected Matters database was undertaken to determine the Matters of National Environmental Significance that may occur within the Referral Area. The search was undertaken with a five kilometre buffer to the Referral Area.

The EPBC Act Protected Matters database identifies forty one (41) listed threatened species under the EPBC Act as having the potential to occur in the Referral Area (Attachment 6). Twenty Nine (29) of these species were marine species and have therefore been excluded from this assessment given the Referral Area is land based (Table 1).

There were no listed Threatened Ecological Communities species under the EPBC Act as having the potential to occur in the Referral Area (Attachment 6).

Description

Twelve (12) Listed Threatened Species were identified from the search using the Department of the Environment (DoE) online EPBC Act Protected Matters search tool (Attachment 6).

Table 1 lists the threatened species that were identified in the Protected Matters Search Tool report that may have likelihood to be present on the site.

Five terms for the likelihood of occurrence of the species are defined as follows:

- Known - The species was or has been observed on the site;
- Likely - Medium to high probability that a species uses the site;
- Potential - Suitable habitat for a species occurs on the site, but there is insufficient information to categorise the species as likely to occur, or unlikely to occur;
- Unlikely -- A very low to low probability that a species uses the site; and
- No - Habitat on site and in the vicinity is unsuitable for the species.

Table 1: Threatened Species Identified as Potentially Present in the Referral area

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	Likelihood Occurrence	Reason Species is not Considered to Occur in the Referral Area
Birds				
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo,	V	Known	Likely to utilise the site for foraging
<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Black Cockatoo	E	Known	Likely to utilise the site for foraging.
<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	V	No	Malleefowl are largely confined to arid and semi-arid woodland that is dominated by mallee eucalypts (DEC, 2012a) which are not present on the Referral Area.
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	E	No	The Australian Painted Snipe is a wetland wading species and is found in wetlands with open water. The Referral area does not contain any a wetlands therefore this species is not expected to occur in the Referral Area.
Mammals				
<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>	Western Ringtail Possum	V	No	The Western Ringtail Possum is a medium sized nocturnal marsupial. This species occurs in and near coastal Peppermint Tree (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) forest and Tuart (<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>) dominated forest with a Peppermint Tree understorey. This species will not occur in the Referral Area.
Plants				
<i>Andersonia gracilis</i>	Slender Andersonia	E	No	This species grows in white/grey sand, sandy clay, gravelly loam near winter wet swamps. This species was not recorded in the Referral Area (Weston, 2005).
<i>Caladenia huegelii</i>	King Spider-orchid	E	No	This species grows in well-drained, deep sandy soils in low mixed woodlands of Coast Banksia (<i>Banksia attenuata</i>), Firewood Banksia (<i>B. menziesii</i>), Holly-leaved Banksia (<i>Banksia ilicifolia</i>), Western Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>) and

				Jarrah (<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>). It tends to favour areas of lush undergrowth (Brown <i>et al.</i> 1998; Hopper & Brown 2001b; Hopper <i>et al.</i> 1990). This species was not recorded in the Referral area (Weston, 2005).
<i>Darwinia foetida</i>	Muchea Bell	CE	No	This species has been recorded at three locations near the town of Muchea, approximately 70 km north of Perth. The species also has very specific habitat requirements, depending on swampy, seasonally wet habitat (Evans, <i>et al.</i> , 2003). This referral area does not contain suitable habitat for the species and it was not recorded in the Referral area (Weston, 2005).
<i>Diuris micrantha</i>	Dwarf Bee Orchid	V	No	Dwarf Bee-orchid is known from seven populations, from east of Kwinana and south towards the Frankland area, Western Australia. It is found in small populations, on dark, grey to blackish, sandy clay-loam substrates in winter wet depressions or swamps (Carstairs & Coates 1994; Brown <i>et al.</i> 1998). This species was not recorded in the Referral area (Weston, 2005).
<i>Diuris purdiei</i>	Purdie's Donkey Orchid	E	No	Purdie's Donkey Orchid is known from seven populations, from east of Kwinana and south towards the Frankland area, Western Australia. It is found in small populations, on dark, grey to blackish, sandy clay-loam substrates in winter wet depressions or swamps (Carstairs & Coates 1994; Brown <i>et al.</i> 1998). This species was not recorded in the Referral Area (Weston, 2005).
<i>Drakaea elastica</i>	Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid	E	No	Glossy-leafed Hammer Orchid occurs in Low-lying situations adjoining winter-wet swamps. This species does not survive in disturbed areas. This species was not recorded in the Referral Area (Weston, 2005).
<i>Drakaea micrantha</i>	Dwarf Hammer Orchid	E	No	The Dwarf Hammer Orchid is usually found on cleared firebreaks or open sandy patches that have been disturbed. This species was not recorded in the Referral Area (Weston, 2005).
<i>Lepidosperma rostratum</i>	Beaked Lepidosperma	E	No	Beaked Lepidosperma is associated with Marsh Banksia (<i>Banksia telmatiaea</i>) and Hairy Clawflower (<i>Calothamnus hirsutus</i>), and grows in sandy soil among low heath in a winter wet swamp (Brown <i>et al.</i> , 1998). This species was not recorded in the Referral Area (Weston, 2005).

Nature and extent of likely impact

Carnaby's Black Cockatoo, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Baudin's Black Cockatoo

The Referral Area contains two vegetation types (20.45ha) that provide foraging habitat for Black Cockatoos (Attachment 4). The vegetation types were described by Weston (2005) as:

- *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* Woodland and Open Woodland; and
- *Eucalyptus marginata* – *Allocasuarina fraseriana* – *Banksia* Low Woodland and Low Open Forest.

The condition of these vegetation types were rated by PGV Environmental (2013) as Good to Degraded based on the on the vegetation condition rating scale provided by Keighery in Bush Forever (2000).

Black Cockatoos are known to breed in hollows of large eucalypts. There was no observed evidence of roosting or breeding in the Referral Area (Terrestrial Ecosystems, 2013).

Terrestrial Ecosystems (2013) mapped 137 trees that may provide breeding habitat for Black Cockatoos in the future, seven of which contained hollows or spouts (Attachment 4).

There are no known breeding or roosting sites for Carnaby's Black Cockatoos as mapped by the DoP (2011) in the Referral Area. The nearest recorded breeding sites are located in Bedforddale approximately 20km to the east (Attachment 7).

Regional Context for Black Cockatoo foraging habitat

Areas of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat and potential breeding habitat in secure conservation areas (approximately 2,120ha) in the City of Kwinana region and within 5km of the Referral Area (Attachment 7) include:

- **Bush Forever Site No. 391 Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve and adjacent bushland.** This Bush Forever site contains 366.7ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii*, and *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* in the wetland areas. The area associated with wetlands is 237.3ha.
- **Bush Forever Site No. 392 Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve.** This Bush Forever site contains 271.6ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii*, and *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Melaleuca littoralis* in the wetland areas. The area associated with wetlands is 35ha.
- **Bush Forever Site No. 268 Mandogalup Road bushland in Mandogalup.** This Bush Forever site is 95.9ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia attenuata* and *Banksia grandis*, and *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Melaleuca raphiophylla*, *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Banksia littoralis* in the wetlands.
- **Bush Forever Site No. 267 Mandogalup Road bushland in Hope Valley.** This Bush Forever site is 15.7ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia attenuata* and *Allocasuarina fraseriana*.
- **Bush Forever Site No. 393 Wattleup Lake and adjacent bushland.** This Bush Forever site is 18.9ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *Corymbia calophylla*, *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia attenuata* and *Banksia menziesii*, and *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Melaleuca preissiana* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* in the wetland areas. The area associated with wetlands is 3ha.
- **Bush Forever Site No. 346 Brownman Swamp, Mt Brown Lake and adjacent bushland.** This Bush Forever site is 558.3ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia grandis*. The area associated with wetlands is 61.5ha.

- **Bush Forever Site No. 269 The Spectacles.** This Bush Forever site is 349.7ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Corymbia calophylla* and *Banksia attenuata*, and *Eucalyptus rudis*, *Melaleuca raphiophylla* and *Melaleuca teretifolia* in the wetland areas. The area associated with wetlands is 76.2ha.
- **Bush Forever Site No. 349 Leda and adjacent bushland.** This Bush Forever site is 959.8ha of bushland with the uplands vegetated with *Eucalyptus marginata*, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, *Allocasuarina fraseriana*, *Banksia attenuata*, *Banksia menziesii* and *Banksia grandis*, and *Eucalyptus rudis* and *Melaleuca raphiophylla* in the wetland areas. The area associated with wetlands is 109ha.

Assessment of impact on Carnaby's Black Cockatoo (Listed as Endangered)

An impact assessment of the proposed action on Carnaby's Black Cockatoo is provided below in reference to the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance*.

Table 2: Application of the Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 to the Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo

Impact Criteria	Significant Impact Likely (Y/N)	Justification
Will the action lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population?	N	The proposed action will result in the removal of 20.45ha of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat. Carnaby's Black Cockatoo is known to frequent the Hope Valley area. The proposed clearing will not lead to a long-term decrease in the size of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo population due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residual presence of large areas of vegetation within the locality and region of the Referral area (Attachment 7); • The nature of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo populations, which are highly mobile with extensive ranges; and • There are no known breeding areas within the Referral Area.
Will the action reduce the area of occupancy of the species?	N	The proposed action will not significantly reduce the area of occupancy of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo. The Referral area is in close proximity to several Bush Forever sites that contain a large amount of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo foraging habitat (approximately 2,120ha) including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush Forever Site No. 391 Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve and adjacent bushland; • Bush Forever Site No. 392 Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve; • Bush Forever Site No. 268 Mandogalup Road bushland in Mandogalup; • Bush Forever Site No. 267 Mandogalup Road bushland in Hope Valley; • Bush Forever Site No. 393 Wattleup Lake and adjacent bushland; • Bush Forever Site No. 346 Brownman Swamp, Mt Brown Lake and adjacent bushland; • Bush Forever Site No. 269 The Spectacles; and • Bush Forever Site No. 349 Leda and adjacent bushland. The geographic area occupied by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo is highly unlikely to be reduced due to the clearing of foraging habitat on the Referral Area. Therefore, the proposed development of the Referral Area would not result in this outcome.
Will the action fragment an existing population into two or more populations?	N	Clearing of up to 20.45ha and up to 137 trees that are potential breeding habitat for the proposed development is unlikely to fragment the populations into sub-populations as there is significant foraging habitat and potential breeding trees protected in Bush Forever Sites in the surrounding area.

		<p>Therefore, the proposed development of the Referral Area the site would not result in this outcome.</p> <p>According to the Carnaby's Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>) Recovery Plan prepared by the Department of Environment and Conservation (now Department of Parks and Wildlife) in October 2012, habitat critical to survival for Carnaby's cockatoos can be summarized as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eucalypt woodlands that provide nest hollows used for breeding, together with nearby vegetation that provides feeding, roosting and watering habitat that supports successful breeding; • Woodland sites known to have supported breeding in the past and which could be used in the future, provided adequate nearby food and/or water resources are available or are re-established; and • In the non-breeding season the vegetation that provides food resources as well as the sites for nearby watering and night roosting that enable the cockatoos to effectively utilise the available food resources. <p>The vegetation on the Referral Area does not fit the first two categories as there is no breeding of Carnaby's on the Referral Area or in the vicinity. The closest known breeding sites are 20km to the east in Bedfordale. Carnaby's are known to roost within 7km of the Referral Area (DoP, 2011). The 20.45ha of vegetation on the Referral Area could provide foraging habitat for the cockatoos that use these roost sites, however that has not been definitively shown. The evidence for only limited foraging of Banksia trees on the site by Black Cockatoos suggests the bushland does not provide critical foraging habitat for Carnaby's Cockatoos. Large areas of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat occur in close proximity to these roost sites including the Bush Forever Sites listed above.</p>
Will the action adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species?	N	Carnaby's Black Cockatoos do not breed on the site (DoP. 2011). The foraging habitat on the Referral Area is not considered to be critical to the survival of the species. Therefore, the proposed development on the Referral Area would not result in this outcome.
Will the action disrupt the breeding cycle of a population?	N	The proposed action is highly unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of a population of Carnaby's Black Cockatoos as the closest known breeding location is 20km from the Referral Area. The proximity of the Referral Area to areas of containing high quality alternate foraging vegetation.
Will the action result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species' habitat?	N	The proposed action will not result in the establishment of invasive species that are harmful to the Carnaby's Black Cockatoo or its habitat.
Will the action introduce disease that may cause the species to decline?	N	The proposed action will not involve any actions that may cause the introduction of new diseases to Carnaby's Black Cockatoos.
Will the action modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the	N	The proposed action will not modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline. The loss of habitat as a result of the proposed action represents only a very small portion of the potential habitat available in the vicinity of the proposed clearing.

extent that the species is likely to decline?		
Will the action interfere with the recovery of the species?	N	The population that would use the site is very small in comparison to the geographic distribution of the species. Therefore any clearing of habitat from the Referral Area would not interfere with the recovery of the species.

Assessment of impact on Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos and Baudin's Black Cockatoo (Listed as Vulnerable)

An impact assessment of the proposed action on Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is provided below in reference to the *Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 – Matters of National Environmental Significance*.

Table 3: Application of the Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 to the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

Impact Criteria	Significant Impact Likely (Y/N)	Justification
Will the action lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species?	N	<p>The proposed action will result in the removal of 20.45ha of foraging habitat (Attachment 3). Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos are known to frequent the Hope Valley area.</p> <p>The proposed clearing will not lead to a long-term decrease in the size of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo population due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residual presence of large areas of vegetation within the locality and region of the Referral area (Attachment 7); • The nature of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo which are highly mobile with extensive ranges; and • There are no known breeding areas within the Referral Area.
Will the action reduce the area of occupancy of an important population?	N	<p>The proposed action will not significantly reduce the area of occupancy of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos.</p> <p>The Referral area is in close proximity to several Bush Forever sites that contain a large amount of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo foraging habitat (approximately 2,120ha within 4km) including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush Forever Site No. 391 Thomsons Lake Nature Reserve and adjacent bushland; • Bush Forever Site No. 392 Harry Waring Marsupial Reserve; • Bush Forever Site No. 268 Mandogalup Road bushland in Mandogalup; • Bush Forever Site No. 267 Mandogalup Road bushland in Hope Valley; • Bush Forever Site No. 393 Wattleup Lake and adjacent bushland; • Bush Forever Site No. 346 Brownman Swamp, Mt Brown Lake and adjacent bushland; • Bush Forever Site No. 269 The Spectacles; and • Bush Forever Site No. 349 Leda and adjacent bushland. <p>The geographic area occupied by Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is highly unlikely to be reduced due to the amount of clearing of foraging habitat on</p>

		the Referral Area. Therefore, the proposed development of the Referral Area would not result in this outcome.
Will the action fragment an existing population into two or more populations?	N	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo is a highly mobile species and the size of the proposed clearing will not create a barrier to movement across the region.
Will the action adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species?	N	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo do not breed on the Referral Area (DoP, 2011). The foraging habitat in the Referral Area is not considered to be critical to the survival of the species. Therefore, the proposed development of the Referral Area would not result in this outcome.
Will the action disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population?	N	The proposed action is highly unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of a population of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo as there are no known breeding locations on or near the Referral Area. The proximity of the Referral Area to areas of containing high quality alternate foraging vegetation it is unlikely that any future breeding pairs would be disrupted by the action.
Will the action modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline?	N	The proposed action will not modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline. The loss of habitat as a result of the proposed action represents only a very small portion of the potential habitat available in the vicinity of the proposed clearing.
Will the action result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat?	N	The proposed action will not result in the establishment of invasive species that are harmful to the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.
Will the action introduce disease that may cause the species to decline?	N	The proposed action will not involve any actions that may cause the introduction of new diseases to Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.
Will the action interfere substantially with the recovery of the species?	N	The population that would use the site is very small in comparison to the geographic distribution of the species. Therefore any clearing of habitat on the site would not interfere with the recovery of the species.

3.1 (e) Listed migratory species

The EPBC protected matters report listed fifty (50) Migratory Species as possibly occurring in the referral area. Thirty two (32) of these listed migratory species were marine species and have not been included in this assessment.

Description

Sixteen (16) Terrestrial and Wetland Migratory Species were identified from the search using the DoE online EPBC Act Protected Matters search tool (Attachment 6). Two (2) of the terrestrial species may occur in the Referral area (Table 4).

Table 4: Migratory Species Identified as Potentially Present in the Western LSP area

Migratory Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	Likelihood of Occurrence	Comment
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	T	Possible	This species may occasionally visit the Referral area.
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	T	Possible	This species may occasionally visit the Referral area.

Nature and extent of likely impact

It is not expected that the proposed clearing will represent a significant loss of habitat for any of the migratory species listed in Table 4 because of their ability to forage over a wide range of habitats and the infrequency of visits to the Referral Area

3.1 (f) Commonwealth marine area

Description

There are no Commonwealth marine areas within the vicinity of the Referral Area

Nature and extent of likely impact

Not Applicable

3.1 (g) Commonwealth land

Description

The referral area is not on Commonwealth land.

Nature and extent of likely impact

Not Applicable

3.1 (h) The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

Description

The Referral Area is not in the Great Barrier Reef

Nature and extent of likely impact

Not Applicable

3.1 (i) A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development

Description

Not Applicable

Nature and extent of likely impact

Not Applicable

3.2 Nuclear actions, actions taken by the Commonwealth (or Commonwealth agency), actions taken in a Commonwealth marine area, actions taken on Commonwealth land, or actions taken in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park

3.2 (a)	Is the proposed action a nuclear action?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
---------	--	-------------------------------------	----

		Yes (provide details below)
If yes, nature & extent of likely impact on the whole environment		
3.2 (b)	Is the proposed action to be taken by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth agency?	✓ No
		Yes (provide details below)
If yes, nature & extent of likely impact on the whole environment		
3.2 (c)	Is the proposed action to be taken in a Commonwealth marine area?	✓ No
		Yes (provide details below)
If yes, nature & extent of likely impact on the whole environment (in addition to 3.1(f))		
3.2 (d)	Is the proposed action to be taken on Commonwealth land?	✓ No
		Yes (provide details below)
If yes, nature & extent of likely impact on the whole environment (in addition to 3.1(g))		
3.2 (e)	Is the proposed action to be taken in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	✓ No
		Yes (provide details below)
If yes, nature & extent of likely impact on the whole environment (in addition to 3.1(h))		

3.3 Other important features of the environment

3.3 (a) Flora and fauna

No Declared Rare Flora species listed in the Western Australian *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* or listed by the DEC (Atkins, 2008) have been identified within the Referral Area (Weston 2005).

A Fauna Assessment Report was prepared for the Latitude 32 area (Bamford, 2005). The only conservation significant species under the EPBC Act expected to occur in the Referral area are Carnaby's Black Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.

3.3 (b) Hydrology, including water flows

The Referral Area does not contain any natural waterbodies or surface water features.

The Perth Groundwater Atlas shows the regional groundwater flow direction is from east to west towards the coast and indicates that the maximum groundwater levels beneath the Referral area is 6m AHD.

3.3 (c) Soil and Vegetation characteristics

The Referral Area lies within the Spearwood Dune System and is characterised by Sand (S7) geological units. S7 is coarse-grained, sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, trace of feldspar, moderately sorted, of residual origin (Geological Survey of WA, 2013).

The vegetation in the Referral Area consists of *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* /*Eucalyptus marginata* /*Banksia* Low Open Woodland/Shrubland. The condition of the vegetation varies from Degraded to Good.

3.3 (d) Outstanding natural features

No features of significance occur in the Referral Area.

3.3 (e) Remnant native vegetation

The Referral Area has some remnant vegetation that is in Good to Degraded condition. The remaining areas are completely degraded.

3.3 (f) Gradient (or depth range if action is to be taken in a marine area)

The Referral Area ranges from 25m AHD to 40m AHD.

3.3 (g) Current state of the environment

The Referral Area has some remnant vegetation and endemic and exotic trees over pasture.

3.3 (h) Commonwealth Heritage Places or other places recognised as having heritage values

There are no Commonwealth Heritage Places

3.3 (i) Indigenous heritage values

There are no Indigenous Heritage Sites mapped in the Department of Aboriginal Affairs Enquiry System as occurring in the Referral Area.

3.3 (j) Other important or unique values of the environment

There are no important or unique values of the environment adjacent to the site.

3.3 (k) Tenure of the action area (eg freehold, leasehold)

The referral area is freehold and the registered landowner is the WA Land Authority trading as LandCorp.

3.3 (l) Existing land/marine uses of area

The Referral Area previously had a semi-rural land use, however the land is now unoccupied.

3.3 (m) Any proposed land/marine uses of area

Proposed General and Light Industry in accordance with the Latitude 32 Master Plan and Development Area 3 Structure Plan.

4 Environmental outcomes

The proposed action will result in the loss of 20.45ha of Black Cockatoo foraging habitat and 137 potential breeding trees.

Based on results of assessments of significant impact criteria in accordance with the EPBC Act and the EPBC Act Black Cockatoo Referral Guidelines, it is considered that the proposed action will not have a significant impact on the identified MNES because clearing of 20.45ha of foraging habitat from the Referral Area is not considered significant in the context of the protected remnant bushland that is present in the City of Kwinana.

In order to mitigate the impact on Black Cockatoo foraging and potential breeding habitat from the proposed action:

- Approximately 33ha of remnant vegetation suitable Black Cockatoo foraging and 361 significant trees with a DBH greater than 500mm have been retained in Latitude 32;
 - Development Area 3 Structure Plan has retained 12.9ha of foraging habitat and 160 potential future nesting trees approximately 2km south west of the Referral Area;
 - The condition of retained vegetation areas is maintained or improved by implementing pest animal, weed and fire management practices; and
- Ecological Linkages within Latitude 32 will be established with a mix of suitable foraging habitat species (*Eucalyptus* and *Banksia*) where appropriate.

5 Measures to avoid or reduce impacts

There are limited opportunities to avoid or reduce impacts within the Referral Area as it is zoned for General and Light Industry and is also identified as a highest priority basic raw material source. Sand and Limestone will be extracted from the site prior to its development as an Industrial area. The Referral Area has been recognised for both of these uses in the Draft Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 Million that is being undertaken by the Western Australian Government.

The protection of Key Natural Areas within the wider Latitude 32 project area were considered at a strategic level. Significant areas of remnant vegetation suitable for Black Cockatoo habitat have been protected and rehabilitated.

Planning (pre-construction phase) measures

- The key measure to avoid or reduce the potential impacts to Black Cockatoos and their habitat within the Referral Area was considered at a strategic level during the preparation of the Biodiversity Strategy Review for the wider Latitude 32 Redevelopment Project Area; and
- Remnant vegetation that is retained in Development Area 3 will be guided by a Bushland Management Plan.

Construction phase measures

- Undertake clearing of native vegetation outside of Spring where possible;
- Trees identified with hollows (Terrestrial Ecosystem, 2013) suitable for Black Cockatoo breeding will be salvaged for re-use in conservation POS;
- If Black Cockatoos are found to be nesting in the Referral Area, clearing will cease within 20m radius of the breeding site until the birds have fledged;
- Landscaped areas where possible, are to consist of shade tree structures and garden beds that includes a mix of foraging habitat species e.g. *Eucalyptus* and *Banksia*; and

- Bushland Management Plans outside of the Referral Area are implemented in accordance with the Biodiversity Strategy Review.

6 Conclusion on the likelihood of significant impacts

6.1 Do you THINK your proposed action is a controlled action?

- No, complete section 6.2
 Yes, complete section 6.3

6.2 Proposed action IS NOT a controlled action.

The proposed action is not considered to be a controlled action as it will not have a significant impact on Black Cockatoo species. This is based on the following:

- The application of the Significant Impact Guidelines indicates that it is highly unlikely that there will be a significant impact on the Black Cockatoo species if the site is to be developed;
- The amount of habitat to be cleared, 20.45ha, is above the 1ha threshold for quality foraging habitat defined in the Black Cockatoo referral guidelines. However, the quality of the foraging habitat to be cleared is not considered to be high quality as the vegetation condition varies from Degraded to Good (Weston, 2005);
- The amount of foraging habitat (2,120ha within 4km) available in surrounding Bush Forever sites will provide foraging habitat for local populations of Black Cockatoos post development; and
- The foraging habitat (33ha) and potential nesting trees (361) retained within the wider Latitude 32 project area will continue to provide habitat for Black Cockatoos during and post development; and

Foraging habitat will be created on a staged basis in Ecological Linkages throughout the wider Latitude 32 project area and landscaped areas within the Referral Area will include species suitable for Black Cockatoo foraging where appropriate.

6.3 Proposed action IS a controlled action

Matters likely to be impacted

<input type="checkbox"/>	World Heritage values (sections 12 and 15A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	National Heritage places (sections 15B and 15C)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wetlands of international importance (sections 16 and 17B)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 and 18A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Listed migratory species (sections 20 and 20A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection of the environment from nuclear actions (sections 21 and 22A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Commonwealth marine environment (sections 23 and 24A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (sections 24B and 24C)
<input type="checkbox"/>	A water resource, in relation to coal seam gas development and large coal mining development (sections 24D and 24E)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection of the environment from actions involving Commonwealth land (sections 26 and 27A)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection of the environment from Commonwealth actions (section 28)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Commonwealth Heritage places overseas (sections 27B and 27C)

7 Environmental record of the responsible party

	Yes	No
<p>7.1 Does the party taking the action have a satisfactory record of responsible environmental management?</p> <p>Provide details</p>	✓	
<p>7.2 Has either (a) the party proposing to take the action, or (b) if a permit has been applied for in relation to the action, the person making the application - ever been subject to any proceedings under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law for the protection of the environment or the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources?</p> <p>If yes, provide details</p>		✓
<p>7.3 If the party taking the action is a corporation, will the action be taken in accordance with the corporation's environmental policy and planning framework?</p> <p>If yes, provide details of environmental policy and planning framework</p> <p>LandCorp has implemented a Sustainability Framework that helps to facilitate sustainable development. The framework sets out the key focus areas for LandCorp and outlines a plan for the integration of four sustainability elements into existing processes, sustainability elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community wellbeing; • Design excellence; • Environmental leadership; and • Economic health. <p>In addition to the Sustainability Framework, the LandCorp Policy Statement outlines LandCorp's commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve sustainable outcomes for the community in everything we do; • Design safe, healthy and enjoyable places to live and work, with improved educational and employment opportunities; • Facilitate access to a variety of housing options and services to achieve community cohesion; • Reduce business and investment risk through due diligence and risk assessment; • Return greater economic benefit to the community in accordance with state needs and government policy; 	✓	

- Protect and manage natural systems, retain landform and biodiversity wherever possible;
- Innovate and efficiently use materials, water and energy resources when possible; and
- Plan communities that are attractive, accessible and contribute to a distinctive local identity.

The Policy is provided as Attachment 8

7.4 Has the party taking the action previously referred an action under the EPBC Act, or been responsible for undertaking an action referred under the EPBC Act?



Provide name of proposal and EPBC reference number (if known)

2014/7248 LandCorp/Residential development/Claremont/WA/Bold Park St John's Wood, Mt Claremont residential development, Claremont, WA 19 Jun 2014

2012/6424 Western Australian Land Authority (trading as Landcorp)/Commercial development/Lot 701 Flynn Drive Neerabup /WA/Neerabup industrial estate 13 Jun 2012

2012/6312 LandCorp/Commercial development/Lots 44 and 200, Temple Road/WA/Preston Industrial Park 09 Mar 2012

2011/6049 Western Australia Land Authority (LandCorp)/Residential development/Approx 155km south-southeast Perth /WA/Stage 2 Buckingham Way- Collie Residential Development 27 Jul 2011

2011/6021 Western Australian Land Authority (trading as LandCorp)/Residential development/45km north-west of Perth/WA/Eglinton/South Yanchep Residential Development 04 Jul 2011

2010/5479 LandCorp/Residential development/Lots 1523 and 3000, Emu Point Drive, Albany/WA/Emu Point Residential Area Project 10 May 2010

2010/5410 LandCorp/Commercial development/Mandurah Transit Station, Allnut Street/WA/Mandurah Junction Commercial and Residential Development 23 Mar 2010

2010/5358 Landcorp/Residential development/Gracetown /WA/Proposed Expansion of Existing Gracetown Townsite & Upgrade of Existing Associated Facilities 12 Feb 2010

2010/5337 LandCorp/Commercial development/Rockingham/WA/Industry Zone 29 Jan 2010

2009/5086 LandCorp/Commercial development/Collie/WA/Proposed land clearing for Shotts Industrial Park 10 Sep 2009

2007/3794 LandCorp/Residential development/Bunbury/WA/Woodcrest Rise Estate Residential Development 22 Oct 2007

2007/3479 LandCorp/Commercial development/Neerabup/WA/Meridian
Business Park Industrial Development 31 May 2007

2006/3091 LandCorp/Transport - water/Albany /WA/Protected Harbour
Development 09 Oct 2006

2015/7622 LandCorp Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital Redevelopment,
Shenton Park, WA 10 Dec 2015

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8 Information sources and attachments

(For the information provided above)

8.1 References

Brown, A, Thomson-Dans, C & Marchant, N (eds) 1998, Western Australia's Threatened Flora, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia. [Publically Available](#)

Bamford Consulting Ecologists (2005) *Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project: Biodiversity Fauna Assessment*. Prepared for RPS BBG, May. Draft. October 2002.

Carstairs, S & Coates, D 1994, Conservation Genetics and Population Ecology of Five Rare and Threatened Western Australian Orchids, Endangered Species Unit, Australian Nature Conservation Agency. [Publically Available](#)

Churchward and McArthur, (1980) Landforms and Soils of the Darling System. In: Atlas of Natural Resources, Darling System, Western Australia. Perth, Pinjarra and Collie Sheets. Department of Conservation and Environment, Western Australia

Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) (2009) *Acid Sulphate Soils Guideline Series: Identification and Investigation of Acid Sulphate Soils and Acidic Landscapes* Government of Western Australia, Perth [Publically Available](#)

English, V. and Blyth, J. (2000) Shrubland and woodlands on Muchea Limestone: Interim Recovery Plan, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia. [Publically Available](#)

Evans R, Willers N and Mitchell D (2003). Threatened flora of Swan Region. Unpublished report to the Department of Conservation and Land Management, and Environment Australia.

Government of Western Australia, (2000a) *Bush Forever - Keeping the Bush in the City. Volume 1: Policies Principles and Processes*, Western Australian Planning Commission, Perth. [Publically Available](#)

Groom, C (2011) Plants Used by Carnaby's Black Cockatoo Department of Environment and Conservation, Government of Western Australia, Perth. [Publically Available](#)

Hopper, S.D. and Brown, A.P. (2001) Contributions to Western Australian orchidology: 2. New taxa and circumscriptions in *Caladenia* (Spider, Fairy and Dragon Orchids of Western Australia). *Nuytsia* 14(1/2), 27-307. [Publically Available](#)

Johnstone, R. E. and Kikby, T. (2012) *Carnaby's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris), Baudin's Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus baudinii) and the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii naso) on the Swan Coastal Plain (Lancelin–Dunsborough), Western Australia*. Report for the Department of Planning. [Publically Available](#)

LandCorp. (2007) *Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project Biodiversity Strategy*. Perth: Western Australia.

LandCorp (2015) *Latitude 32 Biodiversity Strategy Review*. Perth Western Australia.

PGV Environmental (2015) *Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan Environmental Assessment*. Report prepared for LandCorp.

Terrestrial Ecosystems (2013). *Black Cockatoo Assessment of Development Area 3, Latitude 32 and Adjacent Areas*. Report prepared for LandCorp.

Western Australian Land Authority (2003) *Hope Valley Wattleup Redevelopment Project: Environmental Review* (EPA Assessment Number 1470). For Public Comment. Western Australian Land Authority, Perth.

Weston, A. (2005) *Draft Vegetation and Flora Survey and Condition Assessment and Rare Flora Search: Hope Valley-Wattleup Redevelopment Project Area*. Prepared for RPS Bowman Bishaw Gorham, Unpublished, May 2005.

Weston, A.S. (2004) *Threatened Ecological Community FCT (SCP) 26a Survey: Hope Valley – Wattleup Redevelopment Project Area*. Unpublished report prepared for Bowman Bishaw Gorham, Subiaco.

8.2 Reliability and date of information

The information is current and is based on research and field investigation undertaken as part of the preparation of the above reports.

8.3 Attachments

Attachment 1: Referral Area Location

Attachment 2: Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan

Attachment 3: Referral Area Coordinates

Attachment 4: Referral Area Environmental Assessment

Attachment 5: Latitude 32 Development Area 3 Structure Plan Approval

Attachment 6: Protected Matters Search Report

Attachment 7: Regional Black Cockatoo Habitat

		✓ attached	Title of attachment(s)
You must attach	figures, maps or aerial photographs showing the project locality (section 1)	✓	Attachment 1, 2 Attachment 3
	GIS file delineating the boundary of the referral area (section 1)		
	figures, maps or aerial photographs showing the location of the project in respect to any matters of national environmental significance or important features of the environments (section 3)	✓	Attachment 7
If relevant, attach	copies of any state or local government approvals and consent conditions (section 2.5)	✓	Attachment 5
	copies of any completed assessments to meet state or local government approvals and outcomes of public consultations, if available (section 2.6)	✓	Attachment 4

copies of any flora and fauna investigations and surveys (section 3)	✓	Attachment 4
technical reports relevant to the assessment of impacts on protected matters that support the arguments and conclusions in the referral (section 3 and 4)	✓	Attachment 4
report(s) on any public consultations undertaken, including with Indigenous stakeholders (section 3)		

9 Contacts, signatures and declarations

Project title:

LandCorp - Latitude 32
Various Lots Ashley and Sayer Roads, Hope Valley, WA

9.1 Person proposing to take action

1. Name and Title: Christopher Ng
Planning Manager
2. Organisation (if applicable): Organisation name should match entity identified in ABN/ACN search
LandCorp
3. EPBC Referral Number (if known): 34 868 192 835
4. ACN / ABN (if applicable):
5. Postal address: Locked Bag 5, Perth Business Centre, Perth WA 9849
08 9482 7599
6. Telephone:
7. Email: Christopher.Ng@landcorp.com.au
8. Name of proposed proponent (if not the same person at item 1 above and if applicable):
9. ACN/ABN of proposed proponent (if not the same person named at item 1 above):

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU QUALIFY FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE FEE(S) THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE PAYABLE

- I qualify for exemption from fees under section 520(4C)(e)(v) of the EPBC Act because I am:
- an individual; OR
 - a small business entity (within the meaning given by section 328-110 (other than subsection 328-119(4)) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*); OR
 - not applicable.

If you are small business entity you must provide the Date/Income Year that you became a small business entity:

Note: You must advise the Department within 10 business days if you cease to be a small business entity. Failure to notify the Secretary of this is an offence punishable on conviction by a fine (regulation 5.23B(3) *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (Cth)*).

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO APPLY FOR A WAIVER

- I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1,
- not applicable.

9 Contacts, signatures and declarations

Project title:

LandCorp - Latitude 32
Various Lots Ashley and Sayer Roads, Hope Valley, WA

9.1 Person proposing to take action

1. Name and Title: Christopher Ng
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COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO APPLY FOR A WAIVER

- I would like to apply for a waiver of full or partial fees under Schedule 1,
- not applicable.

5.21A of the EPBC Regulations. Under sub regulation 5.21A(5), you must include information about the applicant (if not you) the grounds on which the waiver is sought and the reasons why it should be made:

Declaration

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this form is complete, current and correct.
I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.
I agree to be the proponent for this action.
I declare that I am not taking the action on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person or entity.

Signature



Date

19/04/16

9.2 Person preparing the referral information (if different from 8.1)

Name Belinda Heath
Title Senior Environmental Consultant
Organisation The Trustee for Knightside Trust trading as PGV Environmental
ACN / ABN (if applicable) 44 981 725 498/116 44930
Postal address Unit 1, 61 Guthrie Street
Osborne Park WA 6017
Telephone 0429 500 027
Email belinda@pgv.net.au

Declaration

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information I have given on, or attached to this form is complete, current and correct.
I understand that giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Signature



Date

25/4/2016

Geographic Information System (GIS) data supply guidelines

If the area is less than 5 hectares, provide the location as a point layer. If the area greater than 5 hectares, please provide as a polygon layer. If the proposed action is linear (eg. a road or pipeline) please provide a polyline layer.

GIS data needs to be provided to the Department in the following manner:

- Point, Line or Polygon data types: ESRI file geodatabase feature class (preferred) or as an ESRI shapefile (.shp) zipped and attached with appropriate title
- Raster data types: Raw satellite imagery should be supplied in the vendor specific format.
- Projection as GDA94 coordinate system.

Processed products should be provided as follows:

- For data, uncompressed or lossless compressed formats is required - GeoTIFF or Imagine IMG is the first preference, then JPEG2000 lossless and other simple binary+header formats (ERS, ENVI or BIL).
- For natural/false/pseudo colour RGB imagery:
 - If the imagery is already mosaiced and is ready for display then lossy compression is suitable (JPEG2000 lossy/ECW/MrSID). Prefer 10% compression, up to 20% is acceptable.
 - If the imagery requires any sort of processing prior to display (i.e. mosaicing/colour balancing/etc) then an uncompressed or lossless compressed format is required.

Metadata or 'information about data' will be produced for all spatial data and will be compliant with ANZLIC Metadata Profile. (http://www.anzlic.org.au/policies_guidelines#guidelines).

The Department's preferred method is using ANZMet Lite, however the Department's Service Provider may use any compliant system to generate metadata.

All data will be provide under a Creative Commons license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/>)